

35294

S/035/62/000/003/024/053  
A001/A101

3,1560

AUTHOR: Goncharov, F. P.

TITLE: A new method of calculating azimuths of the North Star at Laplace points

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 6,  
abstract 3054 ("Tr. Latv. s.-kh. akad.", 1960, no. 9, 425-435)

TEXT: A formula for calculating azimuths of the North Star is derived:  
 $\text{tg}A = \text{tg}A_e/\text{ch}x$ , where  $A_e$  is the North Star azimuth in its conditional elongation corresponding to the polar distance of the star at the instant of its observation;  $\text{ch}x$  is hyperbolic function taken from the tables with argument  $e^{-x} = [(1 + k)/(1 - k)]^{1/2}\text{tg}(t_1/2)$ , ( $t_1$  is hour angle of the North Star),  $k = \text{tg}A \text{tg}^2\varphi$  - is a parameter. The article has an appendix containing the seven-digit table of the function  $\lg [(1 + k)/(1 - k)]^{1/2}$  compiled for argument  $k$  for the latitude range from 35 to 67°. An example of calculating the azimuth of the North Star with an accuracy of 0"01 is given using the recommended formula and tables. It is noted that the proposed method of determination, in large-scale calculations

Card (1/2) 

A new method of calculating azimuths ...

,S/035/62/000/003/024/053  
A001/A101

and using suitable tables of hyperbolic functions and an adding machine, saves calculation time without impairing the accuracy of results. There are 10 references.

F. Rogovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GEVDIYEV, A.K., inzhener; GONCHAROV, F.S., inzhener.

Experimental use of water reducing needle filters. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10  
no. 3:24-25 P '53. (MILIA 6:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolysnoy i sull'fitno-  
spirtovoy promyshlennosti Minmashstroya. (Pumping machinery)

POPOV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONCHAROV, F.S., inzhener; SOLOVOV,  
A.N., inzhener.

Instrument for the automatic measurement of water and other fluid flow  
by the volumetric method. Rats. i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.94:24-28  
'54.  
(MIRA 8:8)

1. Otdel izobretatel'stva i ratsionalizatsii Ministerstva stroitel'stva.  
(Flow meters)

GONCHAROV, F. S.

GONCHAROV, F. S.

GONCHAROV, F. S. - "Investigation of the Operation of Low-Capacity Two-Stage  
Settling Tanks for the Purification of Agricultural-Residential Waste  
Waters." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner  
Construction Engineering Inst. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the  
Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

MAKSIMOV, L.Kh., kandidate tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONCHAROV, F.S., inzhener.

Two-level sedimentation tank with putrefaction side chambers. Sbor.  
trud. VNIIGS no.6:78-81 '55.  
(Septic tanks)

(MLRA 9:7)

GONCHAROV, F.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDYDLIN, G.I., inzh.; SLADKOMEDOV, N.I.,  
inzh.

Asbestos-cement sewage stand pipes for industrial buildings  
and apartment houses. Nov.tekh.mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 21  
no.9:21-22 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

I. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tehnicheskikh rabot (for Sladkomedov).  
(Pipe, Asbestos-cement)

KARPENKO, P.V.; YAKIMENKO, I.Ya.; GONCHAROV, G.A.

Mechanization of labor-consuming processes involved in  
the growing of sugar-beet seeds. Sakh.prom. 34 no.8:  
58-59 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhosyaystvennyy institut (for  
Karpenko, Yakimenko). 2. Mikhaylovskiy sveklosovkhoz  
(for Goncharov).

(Sugar beets)

*Gorchakov, G. A.*

## PAGE I BOOK EXPIRATION

207/419

Leningrad. Polittehnicheskij Institut

Sovremennye datschennye liturgijskie protsessy; trudy  
Razrabotkovyj soubornyyj konferencii (Recent  
Achievements in Founding: Transactions of the Scientific  
and Technical Conference of Schools of Higher Education)  
Moscow, Naukova Dumka, 1980. 336 p. Karta slip inserted.  
1,000 copies printed.

**Responsible Ed.: Prof. A. Mikhndel', Doctor of Technical Sciences;  
Professor, Dr. N. O. Griborovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences;  
Ed. for Liturgies, Professor, and K. P. Lebedev, Docent; Managing  
Department, Manager; Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer; Tech. Eds.,  
Prof. A. Dugopolskiy, and L. V. Shchuchinskaya.**

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for the technical personnel  
or founders. It may be used by students of the field.

**CONTENTS:** Main collection of articles discusses problems in  
founding processes. Individual articles treat the melting  
of metals and their alloys, mechanization and automation  
of casting processes, aspects of the nature of steel,  
cast iron, and nonferrous metal castings. No personalities  
are mentioned. References account individual articles.

## Recent Achievements in Founding (Cont.)

207/419

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32. Grunberg, I. V. and Prof. A. Mikhndel', Acid Resistant Cast Steels	235
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35. Temerlyuk, M. Z. Some Problems of Creep in Intermetallic Cast Steels	252
<b>VI. IRON CASTINGS</b>	
36. Ignat'ev, L. Z.—Some Problems of Improving the Quality of Cast Iron	259
37. Slepchenko, V. V. and E. V. Petrova. Specific Features of Steel Castings and Their Application in Cast Iron	265
Card 7/9	

GONCHAROV, G.A.; GRATSERSTEYN, I.M.

Increasing the over-all utilization of raw materials in the  
Ural Mountains copper smelting industry. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
tsvet. met. 3 no.3:155-160 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Kafedra organizatsii  
i planirovaniya proizvodstva.  
(Ural Mountains—Copper industry)

GRATSERSTEYN, I.M.; GONCHAROV, G.A.

Time-consuming operations in nonferrous metal industries. Izv.vys.  
ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5 no.3:159-162 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

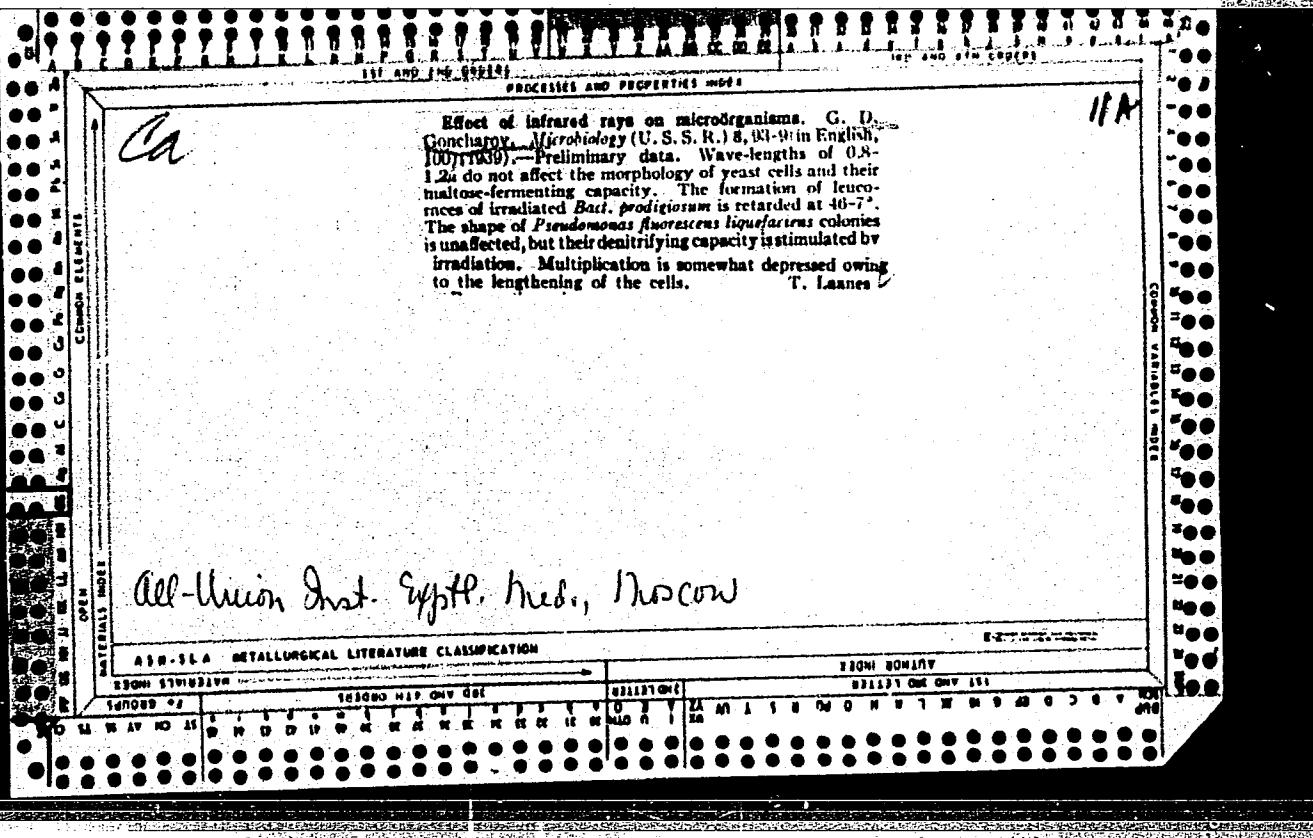
1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra organizatsii  
proizvodstva.  
(Nonferrous metal industries—Labor productivity)

GRATSERSHTEYN, Isra'il' Markovich; GONCHAROV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich;  
DRIZE, I.D., red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A., red. izd-va; KLEYNMAN,  
M.R., tekhn. red.

[Potentialities for increasing labor productivity in nonferrous metallurgy] Rezervy povysheniia proizvoditel'nosti truda v tsvetnoi metallurgii; na primere medeplavil'nykh predpriiatii Urala. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 152 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Nonferrous metal industries)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

GTRSPK Vol. 5 No. 1

Jan. 1952

Goncharov, G.D. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishery and Oceanography), Immunization of fish, 585-6

Akademika Nauk, S.S.R., Doklady

Vol. 78, No. 3, 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

GONCHAROV, G. D.

"Red Rot in Carp." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Animal Morphology imeni  
A. N. Severtsov, 14 Oct 54. (VM, 30 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

GONCHAROV, G.D.; POPOV, M.D.; ANTIPOVA, P.S.; BISHEV, L.L.

Disease among young pike perch in the Sea of Azov in 1951-1952.  
Trudy VNIEO 31 no.2:249-258 '55.  
(Fishes--Diseases and pests) (MILRA 9:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

ZADUBIN, Maksim Nikitich, GONCHAROV, G.D., spets.red.; KUZ'MINA, V.S., red.;  
SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Preventing the pollution of fishing waters by industrial sewage  
and other wastes] Okhrana rybokhozistvennykh vodoemov ot zagruzneniya  
promyshlennymi stochnymi vodami i drugimi sбросами. Moskva,  
Fishchepromizdat, 1958. 71 p.

(Water--Pollution)

(MIRA 11:7)

(Fishes)

(Waste products)

GONCHAROV, G.D.

Results achieved and future tasks in studying infectious diseases  
in fishes. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.9:13-17 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo  
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.  
(Fishes--Diseases and pests)

GONCHAROV, G.D.

Hemorrhagic septicemia as a virus disease of fishes in the  
U.S.S.R. and abroad. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.9:34-38 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo  
rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.  
(Fishes--Diseases and pests) (Hemorrhagic diseases)

GONCHAROV, G.D.

Elementary bodies of fish pox (epithelioma papulosum). Vep. virus. 5  
no. 2:241-242 My-S '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biologii vodokhranilishch AN SSSR, Borok.  
(FISH—DISEASES) (VIRUS DISEASES)

GOMCHAROV, G.D.

Immunological reactivity in fishes. Biul. Inst. biol. vodokhran. no.12:  
53-56 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut biologii vodokhranilishch AN SSSR.  
(Fishes—Physiology) (Antigens and antibodies)

BUTORIN, N.V., kand. geogr. nauk; KURDIN, V.P., ml. nauchn. sotr.;  
MORDUKHAY-BOLTOVSKIY, F.D., doktor biol. nauk; BEZLER,  
F.I., kand. biol. nauk; IL'INA, L.K., kand. biol. nauk;  
GONCHAROV, G.D., doktor biol. nauk; RYABCHENKOV, N.P.;  
PODDUBNYY, A.G., kand. biol. nauk; MIRASHEV, G., red.

[Fishery atlas of Rybinsk Reservoir] Rybopromyslovyyi atlas  
Rybinskogo vodokhranilishcha. IAroslavl', 1963. 20 p.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologii vnutrennikh vod.
2. Institut biologii vnutrennikh vod AN SSSR (for all  
except Mirashev, Ryabchenkov). 3. Upravlyayushchiy Rybinskogo  
Gosudarstvennogo tresta rybnoy promyshlennosti (for Ryabchenov).

AKHMEDOV, A.M., prof., doktor veter. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.D., doktor biol. nauk; DURASOV, V.I.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, I.S., prof., doktor veter. nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; BARMASH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPTEV, F.P.; LIBERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVSKIY, V.P., inzh.; MIRONOV, A.N., prof., doktor veter. nauk; MALYSHEV, K.B., kand. veter. nauk; NIKITIN, B.P., inzh.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., doktor veter. nauk; RUSAKOV, V.N.; TARSHIS, M.G., kand. veter. nauk; SHUR, I.V., prof., doktor veter. nauk; YARNYKH, A.M., red.

[Manual on veterinary and sanitary expertise and hygiene in the processing of animal products] Rukovodstvo po veterinarno-sanitarnoi ekspertizie i gигиене pererabotki zhivotnykh produktov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 426 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

BUYANOV, Viktor Ivanovich; VOLOVIK, S.S.; GONCHAROV, G.I.; LYASHENKO,  
S.N.; SIDLYARENKO, V.V.; PESTRYAKOV, T.I., redaktor; MEDO-  
TOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Mechanization of hemp growing] Mekhanizatsija konoplevodstva.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 290 p. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Hemp) (Agricultural machinery)

GONCHAROV, Gerasim Ivanovich; MEN'SHIKOV, N.S., dotsent, retsentent;  
SAVIL'IEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VASIL'IEVA, V.P., red.  
izd-va; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Making and reading drawings in machinery manufacture] Sostavlenie  
i chtenie chertezhei v mashinostroenii. Izd.2., perer. i dop.  
Moskva, Gos.sciuchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 150 p.  
(MIRA 13:10)

(Mechanical drawing) (Machinery industry)

GONCHAROV, Gerasim Ivanovich; YEVSEYEV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Drawing threaded parts and joints] Vycherchivanie rez'-bovykh detalei i soedinenii; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhnicheskii in-t, 1962. 62 p.  
(Mechanical drawing)

SMOLYARENKO, Daniil Abramovich; YEFANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; MASLOVSKIY,  
P.M., retsensent; BORODULIN, A.I., retsensent; GONCHAROV, G.I.,  
retsensent; SPIRIN, N.I., retsensent; KOROLEV, M.N., nauchnyy red.;  
ZINGER, S.L., red.izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Large-capacity open-hearth furnace plants] Martenovskie tsekh  
s pechami bol'shoi emkosti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,  
1960. 356 p.

(MIRA 13:9)  
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

TIMONIN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SENCHENKO, G.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ARINSHTEYN, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GORSHKOV, P.A., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; ZHUKOV, M.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEMKIN, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KRASHENINNIKOV, N.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GORODNIY, N.G., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; REPYAKH, I.I., nauchn. sotr.; PIL'NIK, V.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KHANIN, M.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TSELIK, V.Z., st. nauchn. sotr. [deceased]; KOZINETS, N.I., nauchn. sotr.; ZHALNINA, L.S., nauchn. sotr.; LYASHENKO, S.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GONCHAROV, G.I., inzh.; BUYANOV, V.I., inzh.; RUDNIKOV, V.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; BLOKHINA, V.V., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, A.N., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Hemp] Konoplia. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 462 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh kul'tur (for all except Blokhina, Prokof'yeva, Sokolova).  
(Hemp)

POPOV, S.N.; GOLOVANCHIKOV, A.M.; GONCHAROV, G.I.; LYSENKO, T.P.;  
ORLOVA, I.A., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[New transverse profiles of the ballast section] Novye  
poperechnye profili ballastnoi prizmy. Moskva, Trans-  
zheldorizdat, 1963. 31 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GONCHAROV, Gerasim Ivanovich; PANCHURIN, Pavel Nikolayevich;  
CHIRKOVA, Antonina Nikitichne

[Composition of assembly drawings of instruments] Sostav-  
lenie sborochnykh chertezhei priборov; uchebnoe posobie.  
Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t, 1964. 119 p.  
(MIRA 18:12)

GONCHAROV, G.K. (g.Kinel'); KOP'YEV, P.N. (g.Kinel')

Electromagnetic method for the treatment of feed water for stationary boiler units. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.6:63-64 Je '60.

1. Glavnnyy inzhener lokomotivnogo depo Kinel' (for Goncharov). (MIRA 13:7)
2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskogo otdela depo (for Kop'yev).

(Feed-water purification)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

KRISANOV, A.F.; GONCHAROV, G.K.; FCOL'SKAYA, S.G.

Machine for cutting off the unfinished ends of shells. Metallurg  
10 no.6:43 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

KRISANOV, A.F.; GONCHAROV, G.K.; NEVPRYAGA, V.T.; PONOMARENKO, V.I.

Equipment for use with coupling screw-thread cutting machines.  
Metallurg 10 no.7:39 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

BARABANOV, V.F.; GONCHAROV, G.N.; KRYLOVA, L.Ya.; RAFAL'SON, M.B.

Evolution of fluorite crystal forms in the ore veins of the  
Bukaka deposit. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 92 no.3:316-322 '63.

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo universiteta.  
(MIRA 17:9)

LAPITSKIY, V. I.; KONOVALOV, V. S.; KIRSANCY, V. M.; BUGRIYENKO, V. A.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: LEVKOSTUP, O. I.; PATLAN', Ye. F.;  
LAYKO, B. G.; FRUMKIN, A. P.; GONCHAROV, G. P.

Use of graphite as packing material in the bottom pouring of  
killed steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12:56-60  
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Steel ingots) (Graphite)

GONCHAROV, G.P.; KRASAVIN, V.P.; BEZRUKOV, A.A.

Improving a unit for thermal cracking. Nefteper. i neftekhim.  
no.10:9-11 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Omskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

**Preparation of copolymers of styrene and methyl isopropenyl ketone.** B. N. Rutkovskii and G. S. Goncharenko, *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 14, 342-30 (1941).  
Rapts. indicated that the following are the best conditions for prepn. of isopropenyl methyl ketone. Six mols. Me<sub>2</sub>CO and 5 mols. CH<sub>3</sub>O were condensed at 20-30°; CH<sub>3</sub>O and NaOH being added gradually over 2.5 hrs.; heating the mist, to 40° started an exothermic reaction lasting 20 min.; at the end of the reaction pH was under 7; on distn., 22% of  $\beta$ -methyl- $\gamma$ -ketobutanol, b.p. 80-2.5° d. 0.99, n<sub>D</sub> 1.4330, was obtained. This was dehydrated by 1% of anhyd. (CO<sub>2</sub>H), to yield after reflux, methyl isopropenyl ketone,  $\eta$ , 96-9%; this product was always colored, regardless of the number of distns., but could be obtained colorless by shaking with small amt. of 0.5 N KOH. The ketone was copolymerized with styrene in presence of 0.5% Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in sealed ampoules in a complete range of compn., with and without solvents. Polymerization without solvents was effected at 63° in 35 hrs. The yield of copolymer increased with increased amt. of styrene in the initial mist.; it was detd. by potenti. with MeOH from Me<sub>2</sub>CO-benzene solns. The curve of viscosity  $\eta$  vs. initial compn. (as well as that of copolymer) showed two mar. points: 70% ketone and 10% ketone. The CO group was detd. as follows: 0.05-0.1 g. polymer in 40 cc benzene was treated with 10 cc. EtOH soln. (0.5 N) of NH<sub>4</sub>OH-HCl and the equiv. amt. of 0.5 N KOH in 3

$\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , the mixt. was heated on the water bath for 3-4 hrs. under reflux and the contents were titrated with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (methyl orange as outside indicator). It is necessary to use 80%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  as the solvent; anhyd.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  leads to difficulty. Under 80% ketone there is little deviation of compn. of the product from the initial proportions; this indicates true copolymerization. For polymerization in soln., 8 cc. of toluene was used per 2 g. monomer, all other conditions being the same as above. The products were pptd. by  $\text{MeOH}$  and yield and viscosity detd. In general, there was a great decrease in both yield and viscosity (i. e., mol. wt.) in this series compared to polymers formed without solvent. The viscosity-compn. curve showed several maxima, indicating possibly several types of polymers obtainable. The product with 19.65% ketone was shown to be a true copolymer by fractional pptn. Emul-

**A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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GONCHARO, G. S.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation in the Field of  
Heterophased Polymerization."

11/5/50

Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

GONCHAROV, G. S.

*(A) 4*

Mechanism of polyphase polymerization. V. N. Rytov  
G. S. Goncharov, and Ya. G. Muravin. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.* 1950, No. 1 (Whole No. 9), 36-46.—Four types of polyphase polymerization are distinguished: (1) "granular," in which the monomer ( $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ , methacrylates, etc.) is dispersed in water, monomer-sol. initiator is present, with or without emulsifiers, but not depending on the solv. of the monomer in the dispersing phase; (2) "suspension," no emulsifiers,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -sol. initiators (persulfates); (3) "granular-suspension," no emulsifiers, initiators (org. peroxides) sol. both in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and in monomer; (4) "micellar," with soap-type emulsifiers. The type can be identified by dissolving a dye (e.g., Sudan IV) in the monomer. Some data are given but no experimental details are given. J. P. Daneby

GONCHAROV, G. S.

USSR/Metals - Metallography

Sep 50

"New Method for Mounting Metallographic Specimens," N. D. Sobolev, R. N. Rutovskiy,  
G. S. Goncharov, L. V. Andrianova, Moscow Inst of Chem Mach Const

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, p 1134

Samples of metals to be studied are placed in glass vessel which is then filled out  
with methylmethacrylate, styrol or some other vinyl derivative with initiator preliminarily  
dissolved in it. Vessel must be closed and kept at temperature from 40 to 60°  
until polymerization process is completed and solid block is formed.

Pa 169761

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

Inhibiting action of oxygen in the process of biphase  
polymerization. B. N. Kabanikhin and G. I. Gerasimova  
UDC 547.585.72.015.842.2(075.842.2)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

СОВЕТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Б. Н. КИТОВСКИЙ. ПОЛИМЕРИЗАЦИЯ МЕТИЛ-АКРИЛАТА

Б. Н. КИТОВСКИЙ И Г. С. ЧОНЧАРОВ. ПОЛИМЕРЫ

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

*SOURCE*

Inhibiting action of oxygen in the process of heterophase polymerization by N. V. Kurnikov and O. S. Gorchakov.

Zhur. Polym. Khim., 1964, 6(1), 103-107.

The inhibiting action of oxygen in the process of heterophase polymerization of methyl methacrylate at  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  was studied by using 0.8% by wt. of  $\text{NH}_4\text{persulfate}$ . O<sub>2</sub> was found to be a strong inhibitor. The inhibition was increased if feed polymerization was carried out in air.

This is approx. equivalent to 40% inhibition in vacuum  
at the same temp.

B. Z. Kamish

RUTOVSKIY, B.N.; GONCHAROV, G.S.

Effect of intensity of agitation on the rate of heterophase nonemulsion polymerization of methyl methacrylate. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 26, 434-5  
'53. (MIRA 6:4)  
(CA 47 no.18:9664 '53)

83412

S/191/60/000/006/004/015  
E004/B054

5.3830A

## AUTHORS:

Goncharov, G. S., Levin, A. N., Mikhaylov, G. D.,  
Repkin, Yu. A., Shushpanov, P. I.

## TITLE:

Influence of Ultrasonics on the Polymerization of Styrene  
in Aqueous Emulsion

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 6, pp. 8 - 10

TEXT: The authors report on experiments of accelerating the polymerization by means of ultrasonics of varying frequency. The polymerization degree was measured dilatometrically during the experiments by an apparatus which is schematically shown in Fig. 1. Ultrasonic irradiation was carried out at 28 kc/sec (intensity  $3 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ), 825 kc/sec ( $2 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ), or 1600 kc/sec ( $0.3 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ). The characteristic values of the ultrasonic apparatus are given in a table. The temperature of the dilatometer was kept at  $60 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . The emulsion formula was: 65 g of styrene, 1.3 g of potassium ricinoleate, 130 ml of distilled water.  $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$  was used as initiator. X

Card 1/2

Influence of Ultrasonics on the Polymerization of Styrene in Aqueous Emulsion 83412  
S/191/60/000/006/004/015  
B004/B054

No polymerization occurred in ultrasonic irradiation without initiator. An addition of 1% of  $K_2S_2O_8$  effected a faster polymerization after

30 min of ultrasonic irradiation than without such irradiation (Fig. 2). The ultrasonic effect became mainly evident in a reduction of the inhibition period at the beginning of the process. Prolonged ultrasonic irradiation changes the course of the process only slightly (Fig. 3). Varying the  $K_2S_2O_8$  addition between 0.25 and 1% effected that ultrasonics always exerted an accelerating action, and that the extent of this action became relatively larger with smaller additions of initiator (Fig. 4). Further, the authors studied the influence of ultrasonics on the degasification of water. The results (Fig. 5) led to the conclusion that the ultrasonic effect is partly due to the removal of the inhibiting oxygen dissolved in water. Under the influence of ultrasonics, the authors observed a slow decomposition of the  $K_2S_2O_8$  (Fig. 6) which is, however, simulated by the formation of peroxides. These peroxides may also contribute to an accelerated polymerization. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 2 German.

Card 2/2

5 S/191/60/000/007/004/015  
B004/B056

15-8104

AUTHORS: Goncharov, G. S., Levin, A. N., Mikhaylov, G. D.,  
Repkin, Yu. A., Shushpanov, P. I.

TITLE: Polymerization by the Action of Ultrasonics on Aqueous  
Emulsions of Styrene Containing Polystyrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 7, pp. 15 - 16

TEXT: The authors give a report on the polymerization of aqueous styrene emulsions carried out by means of an ultrasonic generator at 28 kc/sec ( $3 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ), 825 kc/sec ( $2 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ), and 1600 kc/sec ( $0.3 \text{ w/cm}^2$ ). The polymerization kinetics was dilatometrically determined. Control experiments (Table) showed that 1) ultrasonic irradiation of styrene emulsions without polystyrene and initiators does not lead to polymerization; 2) an emulsion containing 0.5% of polystyrene dissolved in styrene did not polymerize without ultrasonic irradiation. As soon as this emulsion was, however, acoustically irradiated, polymerization set in (Fig. 1):

Card 1/2

3

**Polymerization by the Action of Ultrasonics  
on Aqueous Emulsions of Styrene Containing  
Polystyrene**

This confirms the mechano-chemical character of this process. Addition of potassium persulfate as initiator to the styrene-polystyrene system decreased the polymerization rate (Fig. 2). The authors mention a paper by A. A. Berlin and B. S. El'tsefon. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

85141  
S/191/60/000/007/004/015  
B004/B056

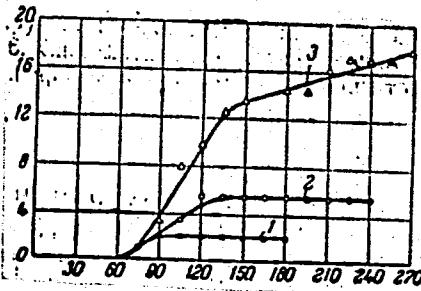


Fig. 1. Effect of ultrasonics upon the styrene-polystyrene system  
(1 - 825 kc/sec; 2 - 1600 kc/sec;  
3 - 28 kc/sec)

Card 2/2

36200  
S/191/62/000/004/013/017  
B110/B138

15-8090

AUTHORS: Goncharov, G. S., Levin. A. N., Ryvkin, G. A.

TITLE: Absorption method of drying formaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 50-52

TEXT: The selective water absorption of some organic solvents was used to dry formaldehyde. Hydrocarbons with limited miscible with water (benzene, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, etc.) have greater water absorption at higher temperature. About 80°C is the optimum for toluene, owing to the relatively low vapor pressure and high water solubility (~0.3%). Monomer formaldehyde was passed continuously through a Raschig ring-packed absorption tower with carefully dried toluene as absorbent. No traces of polymers appeared after 10 hrs. The thermal stability of the polymer obtained is the criterion of the quality of drying.  $\alpha$ -polyoxy methylene was vaporized in the destructor (1, Fig. 2) at 180°C. The gas-vapor mixture bubbles continuously through dried toluene at 80°C, and reaches the reaction vessel (7) via 3, 4, 5, and 6 for polymerization. The reaction medium was anhydrous toluene or gasoline. The initiator was 0.025% (by

Card 1/2

X

S/191/62/000/004/013/017  
L110/B138

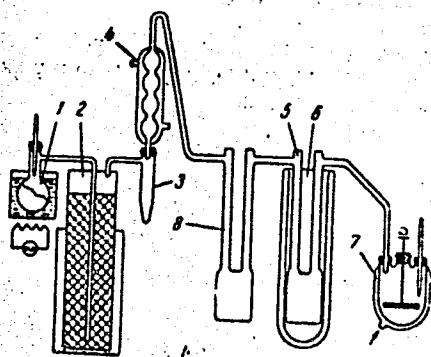
Absorption method of drying...

weight of the reaction medium) calcium stearate. No polymer was separated in cooler and separator. The good thermal stability and homogeneity of the polyformaldehyde obtained show that the continuous method is to be recommended. There are 6 figures.

Fig. 2.

Diagram of system  
for drying formaldehyde.

Legend: (1) destructor,  
(2) absorption column,  
(3) trap, (4) contra-flow  
cooler, (5) cooler,  
(6) Dewar flask,  
(7) reaction vessel,  
(8) demister.



Card 2/2

S/191/63/000/002/015/019  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Goncharov, G. S., Levin, A. N., Ryvkin, G. A.

TITLE: Catalytic effect of some substances on the thermal degradation of  $\alpha$ -polyoxymethylene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1963, 62-63

TEXT: It was attempted to accelerate and improve the production of pure formaldehyde by thermal degradation of  $\alpha$ -polyoxymethylene. The effect of  $P_2O_5$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_2NH$ , and  $CaCl_2$  on the rate of forming formaldehyde gas from  $\alpha$ -polyoxymethylene was measured at various temperatures. 0.5%  $P_2O_5$  greatly accelerated degradation. In its presence, degradation was a linear function of time. With  $P_2O_5$ , the degradation temperature could be reduced from 180-200 to 140-150°C, thus preventing the formation of crust. Further, the  $P_2O_5$  dried the formaldehyde. Diphenyl amine and calcium chloride also accelerated the degradation, partial polymerization of the formaldehyde caused a deviation from linearity. There are 4 figures.

Card 1/1

GONCHAROV, G.S.

Manifestation of complex-metal mineralization in the Estonian S.S.R.  
Sov. geol. 7 no.7:127-132 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki  
razvedki.

GONCHAROV, G.S.; TYASTO, A.S.; SHATROV, B.S.; KHILOPOVINA, L.S.

Prospecting for deep sulfide mineralization using geophysical methods. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.4:51-53 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

GONCHAROV, G.V.

Work practices of a collective farm, Ptitsvodstvo 8 no. 5:37 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:5)

I. Direktor Azovskoy inkubatorno-ptitsevodcheskoy stantsii, Rostovskoy oblasti.

(Ducks)

GONCHAROV, I.

Device for increasing temporary tractive force of trucks. Avt.  
transp. 33 no. 9:33 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Motor trucks--Apparatus and supplies)

SOV/84-58-5-44/57

AUTHOR: Goncharov, I.

TITLE: One Million Kilometers On Local Air Routes (Million Kilometrov na mestnykh vozдушных линиях)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short report on Arkadiy Petrovich Kharlov, a pilot of an An-2 plane of the unit under Vasil'yev in Tomsk Oblast, who completed one million flight kilometers on various local assignments.

1. Pilots--Performance

Card 1/1

KAPICH, Nikolay Fedorovich; GONCHAROV, I. [Hancharou, I.], red.; SLAVYANIN, I.,  
tekhn. red.

[V.I. Lenin on active participation of the masses in the building of  
communism] U.I.Lenin ab tvorchai aktyunastsyi mas u budaunitstve ka-  
munizma. Minsk, Dzirzh. vyd-vo BSSR, Red. satsyial'na eks. lit-ry,  
1960. 38 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)  
(Efficiency, Industrial)

PASHKEVICH, Oleg Nikolayevich; GONCHAROV, I., red.; DOMOVSKAYA, G.,  
tekhn. red.

[Ways to improve the utilization of the production funds of  
an enterprise] Puti luchshego ispol'zovaniia proizvodstven-  
nykh fondov predpriiatii. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.  
sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 34 p. (Dlia slushatelei na-  
chal'nykh ekonomicheskikh shkol i kruzhkov na promyshlen-  
nykh predpriatiakh, no.3) (MIRA 15:8)

(Capital)

GONCHAROV, I. A.

GONCHAROV, I. A. — "Investigation of the Turning of a Caterpillar-Type Tractor." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Inst of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

No 1  
SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', 1956, pp 102-122, 124

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

GONCHAROV, I.A., kand.tehn.nauk

Turning caterpillar tractors. Trakt.i sel'khosmash. no.8:  
(MIRA 12:11)  
11-13 Ag '59.  
(Tractors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

KARP, S.F.; KOBEZA, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, G.I.; GONCHAROV, I.A.

Behavior of sulfur during open-hearth furnace operations on  
natural gas with self-carburation. Stal' 20 no. 12:1075-  
1078 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR i zavod "Zaporozhstal'."  
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)  
(Desulfurization)

GRIGOR'YEV, V.P.; LUZGIN, V.P.; ABROSIMOV, Ye.V.; ORLOV, V.I.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.;  
GURSKIY, G.L.; GONCHAROV, I.A.; STARKOV, P.A.

Materials balance in the scrap metal-iron ore process. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.5:63-67 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali zavod "Zaporozhstal".  
(Steel-Metallurgy)

S/133/62/000/007/003/014  
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.A.; Yem, A.P.; Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.; Marakhovskiy, I.S.; Filonov, V.A.; Khitrik, S.I.; Yaitskiy, A.K.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum composition of silico-chromane and its application in alloying 14XГС (14KhGS) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 615 - 616

TEXT: Tests were carried out (with the cooperation of A.S. Rabinovich, G.T. Duzenko, N.V. Pai'chik, M.I. Vaynshtok, P.L. Konstantinov, et al.) on the application of silicochromane (with 15 - 18% Si, 25 - 40% Mn and 25 - 35% Cr) in alloying 14KhGS grade steel. (The application of this ternary alloy was proposed by V.F. Mazov, I.S. Marakhovskiy, I.M. Leykin, A.A. Khomutov, A.A. Podgorodetskiy.) Silicochromane for the tests was produced from ferromanganese, ferrochrome, ferrosilicon, etc.) the test steel was smelted in a 10-kg induction furnace and in 15-ton and 220-ton open-hearth furnaces. Besides testing ferrochromane with various percentages of the main components, the investigations also covered the possibility of adding this alloy to the steel without its previous

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S/133/62/000/007/003/014

A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition ....

reduction. When ferrochromane was added to the bath without previous reduction, the burning out of manganese was 35%, that of silicon 80 - 85%, while, when it was added to the reduced bath the corresponding values were not more than 4 - 5 and 45 - 50%. The burning loss of chrome is not greatly affected by the degree of bath-reduction. By reference to laboratory tests, silicochromane with 32 - 34% Mn, 35 - 36% Si and 18 - 19% Cr was used in the pilot plant tests with a 15-ton open-hearth furnace. In these tests silicochromane replaced silicomanganese in preliminary reduction and ferrochrome + ferromanganese in alloying. The burning loss of manganese was 5 - 7%, that of silicon 50 - 55% and of chrome 16 - 18% in this test series. When 50% of silicochromane was added in the furnace and 50% in the ladle, the losses of silicon were decreased to 42% and the total amount of the alloy required for reduction and alloying dropped by 10%. The loss of manganese increased to 15%, while the burning loss of chrome remained unchanged (15%). Similar results were obtained for the 220-ton furnace. The optimum composition for silicochrome was found to be 35 - 38% Mn, 32 - 35% Si and 21 - 23% Cr. The distribution of the main elements in the height of the ladle was more uniform than with reduction according to the conventional methods. The amount of gases also decreased when silicochromane was used. As to nonmetallic inclu-

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S/133/62/000/007/003/014

A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition ....

sions the metal reduced by silicochromane showed silicate inclusions mainly in the skin of the ingot bottom, evidently because they could not float due to the lower liquidity of the metal caused by the addition of great amounts of ferro-alloys in the ladle. This, however, can be corrected by using exothermic ferro-alloys. There is 1 figure.

Card 3/3

TSIRLIN, B.M., inzh.; GONCHAROV, I.A., inzh.; KOVAL'CHUK, Ye.I., inzh.

Use of graphite-grog and graphite paddings and inserts for the  
casting of killed steel. Stal' 22 no.4:315-316 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Zaporozhstal".  
(Steel ingots) (Refractory materials)

S/133/63/000/001/001/011  
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, E. M., Goncharov, I. A., Sabel'nikov, A. G.,  
Soroko, L. N., Tayts, N. Yu., Faynshteyn, I. O., Filonov, V. A.  
(Deceased), Yaitskiy, A. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the solidification of large rectangular-section  
ingots

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 1, 1963, 22 - 25

TEXT: The heavy ingots used at the zavod "Zaporozhstal'" ("Zaporozhstal'"  
Plant) have a prismatic shape with various ratios of the side-dimensions. The  
solidification rates of such ingots have not yet been studied sufficiently. Tests  
were carried out to prove the accuracy of a new calculation method for this pur-  
pose, based on the geometrical addition of the solidification rates in various  
directions in these ingots. The width of the test ingots varied between 1,082  
and 1,580 mm, their thickness between 610 and 750 mm and their height was 2,200  
and 2,400 mm. Several measuring methods were used. In some tests the temperature  
was measured at the ingot-mold wall section by inserting chrome-nickel-aluminum  
Card 1/3

S/133/63/000/001/001/011

A054/A126

Investigation of the solidification of...

thermocouples in three holes with a 60-mm diameter, at various heights. The thermocouples had special cases ensuring a reliable contact between the thermocouple soldering and the ingot-mold wall surface at distances of 30-120 and 210 mm from the inner surface. The temperature of the solidifying metal was also measured directly by a platinum-platinorhodium thermocouple, moreover, by a very simple sounding method by means of 10 to 12-mm diameter steel rods, pushed down to the solidifying layer of the ingot, hereby determining its depth. From the test results equations were established for calculating the temperature field and the internal and external wall temperatures of the ingot mold, the heat flow in the ingot-mold wall, the radiation coefficient for the gap between ingot-mold wall and ingot and, once these data were obtained, the ingot surface temperature could be calculated for any moment. There is a difference in the solidification rates of killed and rimming steel ingots, as the presence of gas bubbles in the latter decreases their specific weight from about 7,500 to 7,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, which, in turn accelerates their solidification rate by about 7% as compared to that of killed steel. The tests also showed that the solidification of killed steel ingots is practically completed in the time between the end of pouring and the moment they are set in the soaking pit, whereas for rimming steel ingots the time allowed

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Investigation of the solidification of...

S/133/63/000/001/001/011  
A054/A126

for cooling is 40 minutes shorter than required for their total solidification. The rimming steel ingots are, therefore, now being kept in the pits a longer time to prevent the roll shops from being supplied with ingots which are not fully solidified. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Zaporozhstal"  
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute and "Zaporozhstal" Plant)

Card 3/3

LEYKIN, I.M.; LEBEDEV, Yu.I.; ANDREYEV, I.I.; BEDA, N.N.; Prinimali uchastye: LIVSHITS, G.L.; TERENT'YEVA, Ya.K.; FILONOV, V.G.; GONCHAROV I.A.; NAFTALOVICH, S.M.; KUPRIKOV, P.Z.; ABKINA, R.I.; ROSHCHINA, A.A.; LUPYAKOV, A.G.

Steel of the 18G2-grade. Sbor. trud TSNIICHM no.35:92-101 '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

DROZDOV, N.N.; SIMONOV, V.I.; GONCHAROV, I.A.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Kinetic principles of the control and automation of the steel decarburization process during the period of the oxygen blowing of the metal. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.3:16-22 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

GONCHAROV, I.A.; FILIPPOV, S.I.

Mechanism of surface and volume decarburization of molten iron.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. 8 no.1:10-16 '65  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

GONCHAROV, I.D.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

Apparatus for treating adducent contractures in children. Ortop., travm. i protex. 18 no.1:60-61 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G.I.Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N.Goncharova)  
(ORTHOPEDIC APPARATUS)

GONCHAROV, I.P.

Socialist competition among students in agricultural work. Biol.  
v shkole no.5:60-65 S-0 '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.  
(Leningrad--Agriculture--Study and teaching)  
(Socialist competition)

GONCHAROV, Ivan Gerasimovich, inzh. [deceased]; YEVDOKIMOV, P.D.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red.izd-va; VORONETSAYA,  
L.V., tekhn.red.

[Strength of masonry materials under various stresses] Prochnost'  
kamennykh materialov v usloviakh razlichnykh napriazhennykh  
sostoyaniy. Pod red. P.D. Evdokimova. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry  
po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 122 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya mekhaniki gruntov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel's-  
kogo instituta gidrotekhniki im. B.Ye.Vedeneyeva (for Goncharov).

(Strains and stresses)

(Building materials--Testing)

AUTHOR: Goncharov, I.G.

SOV/130-58-7-28/35

TITLE: 24 Years on a Blooming Mill (24 goda na blyuminge)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, nr 7, pp 40 - 41 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author, who has been at nr 2 blooming mill of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, states that the mill has doubled its production rate since 1940 through decreases in the number of passes and increases in the reduction; in 1950, a reduction in the number of passes was made because of the installation of two new stands in the 630-mill. In 1953, two intermediate stands were installed in the blooming mill, giving a 20% productivity increase. He gives the production in the first three months of this year as 103.4, 103.6 and 103.5% of the planned values and names the following as having contributed to these successes: D.V.Yudayev, A.L. Yefanov, S.D. Dubrovskiy, A.S.Khabarov, S.Gizyatov. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorskij metallurgicheskiy kombinat  
(Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 1/1 1. Blooming mills--USSR

GONCHAROV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using multiple-purpose tractor engine regulators in intertillage.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.2:22-25 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Belorusskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Tractors—Engines)  
(Governors(Machinery))

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... David Suzuki, v. B.C. Hydro, 1995, ...

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

... day. The duration of emission pulses was ~10 microseconds.

Physics Institute)

2000-06-13

2000-06-13

Class

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

L 07397-67

ACC NR: AP6018904

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/002/0065/0067

28  
27  
BAUTHOR: Itenberg, S. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Goncharov, I. I.  
(Engineer; Commander)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of drift on the work of hydrodynamic logs

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 2, 1966, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, hydrodynamic bearing, error correction

ABSTRACT: In this article the authors derive a formula for calculating the correction for the hydrodynamic error of a nautical log in the presence of drift:

$$\Delta l_a = \Delta l + K_a \quad (1)$$

where  $\Delta l$  is the log correction determined during its calibration in the absence of drift;  $K$  is a constant coefficient equal to the change of the log correction by one degree of drift; and  $a$  is the angle of drift. The formula for calculating the true distance covered by a ship from the log readings when sailing with drift can be derived from Eq. (1). It has the form

$$S = S_1 \left( K_1 + \frac{K}{100} a \right) \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

L 07397-67

ACC NR: AP6018904

where  $K_1$  is the coefficient of the log ( $K_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{100}$ ). It is pointed out in conclusion that the complexity and awkwardness of the method does not permit the authors to recommend it to navigators for use in practical work. At present, prior to developing a simpler method, the coefficient K can be determined only on one ship of a given design and then it can be used on all ships. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,1// SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *[Signature]*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

CHESNOKOV, N.P.; GONCHAROV, I.K.

Vertical core prints. Lit. proizv. no.2:41 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Coremaking)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0

GONCHAROV, I.M.

~~Forty-six rail anchors a minute. Put' i put. khuz. no.2-13-15 F '57.~~  
~~(Railroads--Rails--Fastenings) (MLRA 10:4)~~

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516010008-0"

AUTHOR: Goncharov, I.M., Fudim, L.I., Ladyshenskaya, F.M. and  
Ryabchikova, O.A., Engineers. 133-5-21/27

TITLE: Phosphatising and glazing of wire before drawing. (Fosfat-  
irovaniye i ostekleniye provolki pered volocheniyem.)

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, pp. 464-465 No. 5, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Methods of phosphatising and glazing wire before drawing developed in the Magnitogorsk works (Magnitogorskiy Zavod) on the basis of experience of the Molotov Works in Leningrad (LeningradskyZavod im.Molotova) are described.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Calibration Works (Magnitogorskiy Kalibrovochnyy Zavod)

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

GONCHAROV, I. N.

Goncharov, I. N. - "The question of decreasing the loss of ore dust from blast furnaces," Trudy Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordzhonikidze, Vol. XX, 1948, p. 3-21

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

GONCHAROV, I. N.

122-2-19/23

AUTHOR: Goncharov, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lecturer, and Semchenko, D.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor.

TITLE: On the efficient utilization of steel swarf in the engineering industry (O ratsional'nom ispolzovanii stal'noy struzhki v mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957, No.2, pp. 80 - 84 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Three million tons of steel swarf and a similar quantity of cast iron swarf is a by-product of the Soviet metal industry. Its utilisation is highly inefficient owing to its large volume. Existing methods of utilisation include crushing, briquetting with or without binders, high pressure compacting and various combined compacting and heating installations. A process of forge welding of swarf has been accomplished under laboratory conditions. Steel forgings of up to 40 kg weight were obtained in a single drop (1 200 kg hammer) after heating of oxydised cold steel swarf to a temperature of 1 100 C. Full metal density was reached and the forgings can be used as scrap or as an engineering material. The heating took 8 min. in a solid fuel forging furnace, 6% was burnt off. High carbon and alloy steels were also successfully treated. The original steel composition containing 0.23% C, 0.94% Mn, 0.19% Si,

Card 1/2

On the efficient utilization of steel swarf in the engineering industry. (Cont.) 122-2-19/23

0.06% S, 0.057% P, was changed mainly by the reduction of the carbon content to 0.15%, the virtual disappearance of the silicon content and small reductions in the sulphur and P contents. The forge welded material has a much closer grain structure than the original material. The tensile strength is reduced from 43.1 to 39.6 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, but the elongation is increased from 28.4 to 30.7% and the impact value from 9.3 to 18.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Approximate costing on the basis of an installation for 5 tons per hour output shows an expenditure of 40 Roubles per ton.

Card 2/2 There are 3 photographs, 2 tables and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SOV/122-58-6-17/37

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,  
Azarov, I.A. and Dorofeyev, Yu.G., Engineers

TITLE: Economic Utilisation of Metal Swarf (Ratsional'noye  
ispol'zovaniye metallicheskoy struzhki)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of briquetted swarf as a charge for metal-melting furnaces is the most economic utilisation. Briquetting on the premises is worth while when 10 tons/day of swarf or more are available. Compacting presses to achieve a density of 2 kg/litre cannot produce a form suitable for melting economically. Hot pressing and stamping to a density exceeding 5 kg/litre produces briquettes suitable for open-hearth furnaces as well as electric furnaces and cupolas. An installation as developed at the Novo-Cherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute) "imeni S. Ordzhonikidze" and finally constructed at the Bataysk Metallurgical Plant is illustrated in lay-out. It consists of loading, storage and transport facilities to pass the swarf through a rotary furnace and to compact it hot under the briquetting hammer. The swarf is heated to about 900°C and emerges from the furnace as a continuous "rope" cut into sections

Card1/2

Economic Utilisation of Metal Swarf

SOV/122-58-6-17/37

by a rotating friction disc saw. Other installations for hot briquetting (but using shaft furnaces) have been projected for use at the Taganrog Metallurgical Plant. Compacting into useable steel by forge welding producing a structure characteristic of oriental sword-making is briefly mentioned. High-speed steel swarf can be briquetted and forged into cutting tools of unimpaired performance. It is stated that a plant producing 5 t/h can earn 5 million roubles/annum. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2 1. Steel--Processing 2. Steel--Production

GONCHAROV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STROYEVA, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Structure of steel made of cuttings. Metalloved. i term. obr.  
met. no.6:48-49 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Steel--Metallography)

Goncharov, I. N.

PULSE I BOOK INFORMATION

807/199

Leningrad. Politicheskii Institut

Sovremennye dostizheniya literaturogo proizvodstva, trudy

Mezhdunarodnye nauchno-tehnicheskie konferentsii (Scientific

Achievements in Publishing; Translations of the Scientific

and Technical Conference of Schools of Higher Education)

Moscow, Masch. 1960. 356 p. Kraft slip inserted.

4000, copies printed.

Prof. Dr. Yu. A. Nekrasov, Doctor of Technical Sciences;  
Professor; Prof. N. G. L'vovich, Doctor, Technical  
Sciences; Professor, and A. P. Lebedev, Doctor, Engineering  
Sciences, Director of the Research Bureau (Leningrad  
Department, Manager); Ye. P. Kuznetsov, Engineer; Prof. Dr.  
Ye. A. Dugdalevskaya, and I. V. Soshchikina.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for the technical personnel  
or students. It may be used by students of the field.

**CONTENTS:** This collection of articles discusses problems in  
casting processes. Individual articles treat the melting  
of metals and their alloys, mechanization and automation  
of casting processes, aspects of the manufacture of cast  
cast iron, and nonferrous metal castings. No personalities  
are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

Recent Achievements in Pouring (Cont.)

807/199

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| 20. <u>Ungvarenko, Ju. M.</u> Investigation of New Types of Furnaces for Cupolas 148                                   |  |
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24.5600

33161  
S/120/61/000/006/035/041  
E194/E485

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.N., Gromova, I.I., Neganov, B.S.,  
Parfenov, L.B.

TITLE: An electromagnet with super conducting winding

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 142-143

TEXT: The magnet described was required to control the "thermal keys" in a cyclic refrigerator equipment used to produce extremely low temperatures by the adiabatic demagnetization of a paramagnetic salt. The coil was made of lead, which has a critical field of about 500 oersteds at a temperature of 4.2°K and 800 oersteds at 1.5°K, the critical current for the wire of section 0.5 x 1.5 mm was not less than 10 A at 4.2°K. The turns were insulated with capacitor paper treated with adhesive grade 60-2 (BF-2). For convenience of accommodating the "thermal key" between the poles, the magnet was made cylindrical, the pole diameter was 8 mm and the pole tip diameter 14 mm, the gap length was 3.2 mm. For example, with 700 turns the field strength at which super-conductivity broke down to give a p.d. of 0.05 mV was 2800 oersteds at 1.5°K with a critical current of 1.2 A. As the

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33161

S/120/61/000/006/035/041  
E194/E485

An electromagnet with super ...

current is required to flow for several hours, heat evolved in the connections is troublesome and so a circuit was devised to maintain the gap field constant with supply disconnected. The coil was shorted by turns of lead, wound on a metal core in contact with liquid helium, on which a heating coil was also wound. Until the heater was switched on, the lead turns were superconducting and current continued to flow through the magnet coil even with supply switched off. If it is required to connect the supply, it is first switched on then, as the heater current is increased, the lead coil becomes progressively less super-conducting and supply voltage is applied to the magnet coil. Acknowledgments are expressed to V.M.Drobin for assistance. There are 3 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows:  
Ref.1: S.H.Autler, Rev. Scient. Instrum. v.31, 1960, 369;  
Ref.2: D.R.Young, Progress in Cryogenics, v.1, 1959, 3.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyj institut yadernyh issledovaniy  
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961  
Card 2/2

GONCHAROV, Ivan Nikolayevich, nauchnyy sotr.; DOROFEEV, Yurii Grigor'yevich, nauchnyy sotr.; MATVEYEV, Vladimir Panteleyevich, nauchnyy sotr.; POPOV, Stepan Nikolayevich, nauchnyy sotr.; PINCHUK, A.P., red.; IVANOVA, R.N., tekhn. red.

[New method for the processing of metal ships] Novyi metod pere-rabotki metallicheskoi struzhki. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 33 p.  
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Goncharov, Dorofeyev, Matveyev, Popov).  
(Scrap metal industry)

MYLKOV, Sergey Nesterovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GONCHAROV, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASENKO, Ivan Ivanovich, inzh.; KIMLAT, Zyurya Aronovich, inzh.; INDUTNYY, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, inzh.; DOROFEEV, Yuriy Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHUKMASOV, S.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KUDELYA, F.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; TANCHAROVA, V.P., red.izd-va; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Uses for scrap metal] Ispol'zovanie metallicheskoi struzhki.  
Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 142 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(Scrap metals)

GONCHAROV, I.N.; DOROFEEV, Yu.G.; ZHERDITSKIY, N.T.

Hot hammer briquetting of copper base alloy chips. TSvet. met.  
36 no.1:64-72 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Copper alloys) (Scrap metals)

REF ID: A65122 SWF(1)/SWF(2)/PPF(1)-2/T/PWF(1)/SWF(1)/SWF(1) Full TDF(1) ID/

ATK 4748

Ivanov, I. P.; Goncharov, I. N.; Kuzmin, V. I.; Ufimtsev, M. Khukhareva,

CONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF Nb-Zr ALLOYS

Effect of Low Temperature ( $T_{\text{d}}$ ) Annealing on Resistivity at 100 K.

NB: niobium alloy, zirconium alloy, superconductivity heat treatment effect

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of studies of Nb-Zr alloys with Zr con-

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ATTACHMENT NO: AT5009436

maximum at 10--30% Zr. Heat treatment causes an increase in the critical current density as a result of a change in the cubic body-centered structure of the solid.

2

REF ID: A654

ENCL: 00

FILE NUMBER 404. TD

ACCESSION NR: AP4041044

S/0120/64/000/003/0170/0171

AUTHOR: By\*chkov, Yu. F.; Concharov, I. N.; Kuz'min, V. I.;  
Khukhareva, I. S.

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on the properties of superconductive  
zirconium-niobium alloys

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 170-171

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium niobium alloy, alloy superconductivity, alloy  
critical current density, superconducting alloy, alloy critical tem-  
perature

ABSTRACT: The effect of heat treatment on the critical temperature  
(T<sub>K</sub>) and critical current density (j<sub>K</sub>) of niobium-zirconium alloys  
containing 65—80% Zr was investigated. The alloy specimens were  
melted from iodide zirconium and electron beam refined niobium in an  
arc furnace in an argon atmosphere. After rolling from 5 to 1 min,  
the specimens were annealed and rolled to 0.03—0.04 mm. The criti-  
cal current density was measured at 4.2K in a magnetic field parallel  
to the rolling plane and perpendicular to the current direction. The  
Curde

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041044

Dependence of  $T_K$  and  $j_K$  on annealing temperature in the 27- $\alpha$  field is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. An increase in  $j_K$  after annealing at 400—500°C was caused by a change in the structure of the  $\beta$ -phase or precipitation of the metastable  $w$ -phase. The x-ray diffraction patterns revealed three phases on the specimen surface: an initial  $\beta$ -phase with 80% Zr,  $\alpha$ -Zr, and a small quantity of  $\beta$ -phase with 15% Zr. At a depth of 0.05 mm, the  $\alpha$ -phase and Nb  $\beta$ -phase with 15% Zr disappeared. Thus in the formation of new phases, an initial stage of recrystallization occurs only in a thin surface layer. Prolonged annealing at 570°C raises the  $T_K$ , but lowers the  $j_K$  (see Fig. 2). Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny\*y institut yaderny\*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research).

SUBMITTED: 12Jun63

ATD PRESS: 3076

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 003

Card

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